

FACT SHEET

FINAL RULE TO REDUCE AIR TOXICS EMISSIONS FROM AREA SOURCE PREPARED FEEDS MANUFACTURING FACILITIES

ACTION

- On December 16, 2009 the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) finalized emissions limits for toxic air pollutants from prepared feeds manufacturing facilities. Toxic air pollutants, or air toxics, are known or suspected to cause cancer, other serious health problems and environmental damage.
- This rule applies to prepared feeds manufacturing area sources that produce animal (not including cat and dog) feed products and use chromium compounds or manganese compounds. Area sources emit less than 10 tons per year of a single air toxic, or less than 25 tons per year of a mixture of air toxics.
- All facilities that are subject to the rule will be required to apply management practices in areas of the facility where materials containing chromium or manganese are stored, used, or handled. In addition, facilities with an average daily feed production level of more than 50 tons per day will be required to have control equipment to reduce emissions from one specific operation (pelleting/pellet cooling).
- Compliance provisions in the rule include requirements for notifications, recordkeeping, and reporting. Within 120 days of the effective date of the final rule, each facility is required to submit an Initial Notification to EPA containing basic information about the facility and its operations.
- For demonstrating ongoing compliance, the requirements include daily, monthly, quarterly, and annual inspections and certifications that the management practices are being followed and the control equipment is operating properly.

COSTS AND IMPACTS

- There are approximately 1,800 facilities in the prepared feeds manufacturing source category, most of which are small businesses. EPA believes that prepared feeds manufacturing facilities already implement the required management practices, so there will be no additional costs for these measures. Costs for notifications, recordkeeping, and reporting are estimated to be \$1.7 million/year, or about \$980/facility.
- EPA estimates that 26 of the facilities with an average daily feed production level of more than 50 tons per day will be required to install control equipment at a nationwide

cost of about \$2.5 million. Annual costs nationwide are estimated to be just over \$3 million/year.

- Compliance with this rule will result in estimated emission reductions of around 1,100 tons/year of particulate matter (PM), 100 tons/year of PM_{2.5}, and around 20 tons/year of manganese and chromium emissions.
- EPA is exempting chemical preparation facilities that would be covered by this rule from obtaining title V permits, which are federal operating permits. After a comprehensive evaluation, the agency found that:
 - the exemption for these facilities would not adversely affect public health, welfare, or the environment because the level of emissions control would be the same if a title V permit were required
 - there are implementation and enforcement programs in place that would ensure compliance with the final standards without relying on a title V permit, and
 - requiring title V permits will be unnecessarily burdensome with regard to cost and technical resources on these smaller industrial facilities

BACKGROUND

- The Clean Air Act requires EPA to identify categories of sources that emit one or more of the 188 listed hazardous pollutants. These categories include both major and area sources.
- Major sources of air toxics emit 10 tons per year of a single air toxic or 25 tons per year of a mixture of air toxics. Examples include chemical plants and steel mills. Area sources release smaller amounts of toxic pollutants into the air—less than 10 tons per year of a single air toxic, or less than 25 tons per year of a mixture of air toxics. Examples include neighborhood dry cleaners and gas stations. Though emissions from individual area sources are often relatively small, collectively their emissions can be of concern—particularly where large numbers of sources are located in heavily populated areas.
- The Clean Air Act requires EPA to identify the toxic air pollutants that pose a health threat in the largest number of urban areas and to regulate sufficient area source categories to ensure that the emissions of these “urban” air toxics are reduced. EPA implements these requirements through the Integrated Urban Air Toxics Strategy.
- The prepared feeds manufacturing source category in today’s rule is included on the area source category list.
- For area sources within each source category, the Clean Air Act allows EPA to develop standards or requirements which provide for the use of generally available control

technologies or management practices (GACT) rather than the maximum achievable control technology (MACT) required for major sources.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

- To download a copy of the final rule, go to EPA's Web site at <http://www.epa.gov/ttn/oarpg/> under Recent Additions.
- For further information about the final rule for prepared feeds manufacturing, contact Ms. Jan King of EPA's Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards at (919) 541-5665 or king.jan@epa.gov.